upon such contingencies.

5. Concerning the despatch of a special envoy to

St. Petersburg to treat on the question of disarma-ment, the Imperial government, which would have no reason to refuse an act of courtesy reciprocally required by dipiomatic usages, perceives no connection between this act of international courtesy and rmament which there was no plausible tive for delaying and which might be carried into effect by a single telegraphic order.

In communicating the preceding declarations to the signatory Cabinets, the Sublime Porte begs the latter to take cognizance thereof, to appre the spirit which has dictated them and to be good enough to attach thereto the importance to w they are entitled in the present state of things, the danger of which cannot be too earnestly insisted upon by the Imperial government and for which it formally declines all responsibility.

REFRESHING THEIR MEMORIES.

The concluding and most emphatic section of the note brings back to the eyes of the Powers the Treaty of Paris, over which the protocol rode rough shod. The portion of that document to which especial reference is made is the latter part of article 9, which says:-"It is well understood that it [the firman promising amelioration of the condition of Turkish subjects, without distinction of religion or racel could not give the right, in any case, to the aforesaid Powers to interfere either collectively or separately in the relations of His Majesty the Sultan with his subjects, nor in the interior administration of his Empire." Of course the contracting Powers subscribed to this as nearly with a knowing wink as it is possible to imagine on such an august occasion, but Turkey takes it very seriously, as will be seen hereafter:-

Maintaining, with other friendly States, relations regulated by international law and treaties, Turkey cannot allow foreign agents or representative charged to protect the interests of their com patriots to have any mission of official supervision. The imperial government in fact is not aware how it can have deserved so ill of justice and civiliza tion as to see itself placed in a humiliating without example in the world The Treaty of Paris gave an explicit sanction to the principle of non-intervention. This treaty, which binds together the Powers wno participated in it as well as Turkey, cannot be abolished by a protoco in which Turkey has had no share, and if Turkey appeals to the stipulation of the Treaty of Paris it is not that that treaty has created in her avor any rights which she would not possess with out it, but rather for the purpose of calling atten-tion to the grave reasons which, in the interests of the general peace of Europe, induced the Powers twenty years ago to place the recognition of the in ability of this Empire's right to sovereignty under the guarantee of a collective promise. AN EMPHATIC PROTEST

With regard to the clause which, in case of nonexecution of the promised reforms, would seek to confer upon the Powers the right of recurring to ulterior measures, the imperial government perceive therein a iresh attack upon its dignity and its rights: a measure of intimidation calcu deprive its acts of any merit of spontaneity and a source of grave complications, both in the present and the future. No considera tion, therefore, can arrest the government in its determination to protest against the views enun-ciated in the protocol of the 31st of March, and to treat it, as far as Turkey is concerned, as destitute of all equity, and consequently also of all obligatory character. Exposed to hostile suggestions, to un-merited suspicion and to violations of international law, Turkey feels that she is now contending for her existence

THE PROTOCOL SPURNED. Strong in the justice of her cause, and trusting in God, she determines to ignore what has been de cided without her and against her, resolved to retain in the world the place which Providence has destined for her. In this regard she will not cease to encounter the attacks directed against her with the general principles of public right and the authority of a great European act, which pledges the honor of the Powers that signed the col of the 31st of March-a do which, in her eyes, has no legal claim to exact compliance. She appeals to the conscience of the Cab-inets which she has a right to consider animated toward her by the same sentiments of elevated equity and friendship as in the past. Immediate nultaneous disarmament would be the only efficacious means of averting the dangers by which

made above to the declaration of the Ambassador of Russia furnished the Powers with suitable ele most assuredly will not seek to obtain by persisting ing upon the Ottoman Empire sacrifices of rights and honor to which it will not consent. AUSTRIA AND THE WAR.

Our Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Austria is resolved, if necessity demands, to localize the war by the armed occupation of Bosnia. To that end Kaiser Francis Joseph has ordered the mobilization of five army corps.

The Austrian credit action have fallen twenty per cent in ten days.

WHAT RUSSIA MUST HAVE TO WIN. With reference to what guarantee Russia must have before dreaming of success in war against Turkey, a correspondent from Pera says:-

Respecting war opinion is divided. That Russia

will ever be so rasn as to attack Turkey without being sure of the neutrality of Austria and Germany seems to many impossible. Neither is clear, especially after Prince Bismarck's resumption of office, how Russia can ever have a firm reliance on that neutrality. On other hand, no one supposes that Turkey will begin hostilities, so we are at a deadlock. Before the middle or the end of May those in whose bands are for this moment the destinies of mankind—the Czar and Prince Bismarck—can make up their minds. In order to occupy the Danube Russia must reckon with Germany. The way to Constantinople lies through Berlin. The present position is that if war breaks out the result must be the extension of the Russian Empire to the Danube, the Bosphorous, the Taurus Mountains and the Euphrates and the amalgama tion of 100,000,000 men of the Sciavic nation. Can

## esce in such a consummation ! MOLTER ON THE TURRISH SOLDIERS.

Count Von Moltke in conversation this evening at the Reichstag strongly doubted that the Russians would gain an easy victory in the event of war, and be gave great praise to the efficiency of the Turkish

A Vienna despatch states that the New Free Press this evening says the Danube Steamboat Company have received information that the Turks have commenced throwing a bridge over the Danube, at

Abdul Kerim, the Turkish Generalissimo, has started for Shumla to assume command of the army

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

A Vienna despatch says although preparations for hostilities have been made by Turkey and Montenegro the latter will remain on the defensive unless the Turks attempt to provision Nicsics, but the Turks have just provisioned that place. There is no desire on either side to precipitate matters. The confict with the Miridites is a fresh difficulty for the Turks. Now that the mischlef is done it matters little that Dervish Pacha is transferred to Salonica and that All Sahib succeeds him. The quarrel with the Miridites is owing to their refusal to furnish the usual

ng the demobilization of its armies dependent | are broken off. The Russian Consul General, M. such contingencies. for the Montenegrin government.

THE MIRIDITES RISING. A despatch from Cettinje says the rising of the Miridites determines the attitude of the whole Catholic Albanian population. The first result of a renewal of hostilities with Montenegro would possibly be the cutting off of Podgoritza from its base of supplies at Scutari, compelling the city to surrender and by extending operations in connection with the Miridites compel the Turks to extend their line of defensive operations and weaken their orce. The Turks only have 4,000 effective force here, which must be quadrupled to hold Podgoritza and the only road between their positions and lake transportation.

BOSNIA ABLAZE A Belgrade despatch to the Times states that commerce and manufacture in Bosnia are prostra-ted by the enforced circulation of paper currency. The insurrectionary bands are continually receiving accessions. Troops and are going in all directions. Troops and artillery preparations continue. The government is inding money and supplies from the Christians, and they are being drafted into the army and sent to Asia, in order, the Bosnians claim, to diminish the rayah population in case the insurrection spreads. In the Bosnian capital typhus fever is raging and many Turks are dying of the disease.

WHERE THE PIRST GREAT BLOW WILL PALL. Thus on every side the fires of war are lighting. Although the Ozar will join the European army, it to likely that the first great blow will be struck on the Asiatic side, where Turkev is weakest. From St. Petersburg it is stated that war is regarded in official circles as inevitable, but Russian military measures do not indicate an immediate opening of

Prince Tcherkassy, who is mentioned as the future organizator of Bulgaria, leaves St. Peters ourg to-morrow for Kischinest. Persia has notified the Porte of her claims to Bardad.

BISMARCK IN SCOTLAND. The sensation caused by the Bismarck episode has almost subsided. A curious story comes from Strathglass, the stronghold of Catholicism in the Scottish Highlands, where the Chancellor's rumored retirement was hailed with joy by three families of Macs, all farmers, who proceeded to burn Bismarck

THE MUSICAL OUTLOOK.

The musical season is yet a thing of the future. The programme for Wagner's concerts is published. They will consist of long selections, in many instances comprising entire acts, promising to weary the audiences who go to hear them. The difficulty in finding musicians for the concerts is very great, and third rate provincials have been accepted. A reason for this is found in the fact that the Philharmonic and the two mammoth Italian opera companies have absorbed all the best talent. For the present the Wagner announcements create comparatively little excitement, whereas nearly all the tickets for Rubenstein's six concerts at St. James' Hall, in May, have been sold in advance. Rubinstein nets £8,000 (\$40,000) during the present English season. It is quite possible Carl Rosa finds that Rubinstein pays better than English opera, which closes on May 12.

VANITAS VANITATUM. The vulgar tongue is not properly appreciated in Eugland, notwithstanding its great successes on the operatic stage. Earl Dudley will not permit the language of his native land to be sung in his salons, and for this reason there are some people who are so critical as to assert that he is guilty of coming vanity. Lord Alfred Paget, however, does not agree with his distinguished counenjoys the vernacular much as ever in the Albambra, where Strauss' "Fledermans" is mutilated and murdered nightly. I went last night, hoping to enjoy Strauss' delightful melodles, but I was disgusted and surprised to find that a certain Hamilton Clarke's unmusical and meaningless composition was substituted for the original melody in the drunken scene. As if this were not enough, the third act was entirely omitted. But then the class of musical enthusiasts who frequent this Leicester square establishment is easily satisfied.

OPERATIC GOSSIP.

Mr. Mapleson intends to charge twenty-eight shillings (\$7) for stalls during the coming season at

Mr. Gye's Italian opera at Covent Garden has The new tenor, Gayarre, has been warmly wel-

Mme. Ricca makes her début in "Favorita," at

Covent Garden, on Monday night.

Albani has gone to Munich for two weeks' further

study of the part of Senta in "The Flying Dutch-Reeves, the publisher, is to bring out the English version of Robert Schumann's work, "Music and

"Rip Van Winkle" is as popular as ever, and Jef-

ferson stands to-day at the front of the London THE PRESS AND THE STAGE.

The Academy discourages the notion of placing a bust or statue of John Oxenford in the vestibule of Drury Lane, and thinks Drury Lane has lost its former representative character. The Academy neks "What great services has Oxenford performed that he should have statues and memorial windows to his memory ?"

THE ROYAL ROAD TO AUTHORSHIP. Maufair announces that two new volumes of poetry by royalty are in press and will be issued at an early day. Prince Leopold and the Marquis of Lorne are the authors. This will be Leopoid's first appearance in public.

AMERICAN BEEF ONCE MORE. The transition from music and literature to beefsteak is easy enough after reading the Pall Mall Gazette. This sedate afternoon journal thinks that the depressed state of the Liverpool meat market and the consequent despondency of the English farmers is simply the result of a panic, since the total quantity of beef imported into the three kingdoms from all parts of the world during the last three months is less than one pound per week to each person in the city of Lon don alone. It concludes by saying that the present importations will not permanently reduce the price of native beef.

NOT SATISFIED. Weston has challenged O'Leary to walk him again for a large stake, a race of 500, 1,000 or 1,500 miles, the contest to begin on May 7.

BRITANNIA WARE. The 200 medals intended for distribution among the officers and crew of the Arctic expedition have been forwarded from the Mint to the Admiralty. As far as we are able to judge, inspecting one, they are not likely to be treasured up by Jack. A gentleman who accompanied me remarked, "They will be passing current among the tap rooms of Southampton and Plymouth within a few weeks," They are wholly unsuccessful from an artistic point of view. One side bears the Queen's profile; the reverse represents a sailing ship stuck fast in Captain Nares copyright invention, "the palæocrystalic sea." Echo very gravely remarks:- "The poverty of the design is perhaps intended to illustrate the meagre results of the expedition."

The House of Commons has always been remark able for the dignity with which its proceedings are conducted and the courtesy with which its members get toward each other, even in the most beated debates. The House and the public have of late been shocked, however, by scenes of a disgraceful character, and instances of violent conduct have occurred between some of its members which are not at all in keeping with the customs ned traditions of that august assemblage. Mr. Philip Callan, member for the borough of Dundaik, Ireland, a few days ago made a violent attack upon A. M. Sullivan, member for Louth county, and Mr. Mitchell Henry, member for Galway. A bitter personal feud has existed between Callan and Sullivan for some time, arising out of some disclosures in connection with the inst general election, and Callan is on bad terms with most of the home rule members. Shortly after the attack in question Callan met Mitchell Henry in the lobby and in the course of an altereation called

Dublin Preeman's Journal for some strictures made on him by the latter in his published corres pondence, and Callan wound up by calling the cor respondent "a —— drunken har," and striking him. The correspondent applied in the police court for a summons, but the case was dismissed on the ground that the Parliament House is a private

TREATMENT OF IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS. The origin of all this trouble seems to be a sharp debate on the Prisons bill, which has in a limited sense opened up the Fenian question once more A bill was lately presented to the House of Commons empowering the government to take control of all county prisons, which at present are altogether managed by local boards. In its progress through the House it was proposed that the Secretary of State should make rules determining the discipline of the prisons and the treatment of the prisoners. Suddenly, the Irish members began to show great interest in the measure. A. M. Sullivan, late editor of the Dubin Nation, had been in prison in 1868 on M. P. for Limerick County, had been confined in 1867-68 in Mountjoy convict establishment, Dublin under a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant, issueby virtue of the Habeas Corpus Suspension act. Both members described to the House of Commons their own personal sufferings. In the case of Mr. O'Sullivan the inference was irresistible that if men confined merely for precaution and not arrested under any criminal charge were so cruelly treated, what may not be the hard ships of convicts who have been tried, sentenced, and are actually undergoing penal servitude for the political offence of membership of the Fenian herhood. It was clear that the statements so often reiterated by O'Donovan Rossa, John O'Leary, Kickham, and quite lately by Sergeant Mc-Carthy, were most likely to be true.

PILIBUSTERING IN PARLIAMENT. The House of Commons was much moved by what it heard of the personal experiences of its own members. The Irish members lought hard that the rules before coming into force should receive

the formal approval of the liouse, but were beaten. The majority of them submitted: but Parnell and Biggar, aided by two or three others exhausted the forms of the House in endeavoring to wrest from weariness a concession which could not be wrung from a sense of justice. During the discus sion Mr. Parnell gave an account of the suf ferings of Daniel Redding, convicted for the Manchester rescue, in 1864, who has been rendered a paralytic cripple for life through his prison discipline. Parnell and his friends were announced as mere obstructionists, because they brought on motion after motion in order to prevent progress, hoping to tire out the govern-

STRONG MEDICAL TESTIMONY. Suddenly a marvellous contribution was made to the cause for which the Irish members were battling in the shape of a letter in the London Times from Dr. Robert McDonnell, who was medical superintendent of Mountjoy Prison during the whole Fenian period. He says that many persons were confined in Mountjoy in 1867 on mere sus-picion. They were confined for several months, in some cases over a year and a half, and were never tried.

"It will appear almost incredible," he says, "that untried prisoners of this class were treated with a severity equal to that to which convicts are sub-mitted, and this not for a few days or weeks, but for six, eight, twelve months and even more." He quotes from a report addressed by him to the

Irish government in February, 1867. In it he says that the men thus treated-"have become greatly altered in their appearance since their arrival here. Although they have no tangible disease, yet any one can perceive that they are emacated and worn-looking. Some have shown unmistakable signs of mental alternation. Blunders of this kind give life, vigor and energy to the spirit of hostility to England, which, at this moment, pervades every Irish political movement."

SULLIVAN AND KENEALY AT LOGGERHEADS. Another scene occurred last Wednesday in con sequence of Mr. A. M. Sullivan making a bitter attack upon Dr. Kenealy during the newspaper debate and insinuating that the editor of 7% Englishman was a "coward, a slave and a wretch." Kenealy retaliated by calling Sullivan a liar in the lobby, for which he was compelled by the House to make a public apology. The last member of Parliament who was obliged to make a public

leader, who had struck a member of the government in 1852. THE PENIAN PRISONERS. O'Connor Power is agitating for the release of the remaining Fenian prisoners. There were 15,000 prisoners released in India on the proclamation of Victoria as Empress, and it is urged by the friends of the Irish prisoners that this would have been a ortunity for the exercise of clemency in Ireland. Mr. Power denies the statement that he

apology was Fergus O'Connor, the famous Chartist

intends to resign his seat in Parliament. OUR NEXT GERMAN MINISTER. The Herald's Berlin correspondent states that the Kreuz Zeitung announces that Senator Prelinghuysen, of New Jersey, has been designated as Min-

ister to Germany. AN OFFICIAL SELKIRK. Consul Thomas T. Prentis, who has been forgotten by the United States Government for five years at Mahe, Seychelle Islands, sailed for New York in

the Baltic on Thursday last. HERALD DAILY WEATHER OBSERVATIONS IN

ENGLAND. The following observations have been taken daily during the past week at Holyhead and Plymouth for the HERALD. The pressure has continued below the mean, but exhibits a recovery toward the end of the week. This is, however, only a temporary rise, the indications being threatening at present There has been a slight variation of temperature during the week. The weather in London on Thursday and Friday has been fair.

Date	At	Hour.	Bar. Inches.	Ther. Deg.	Wind.
April 9.	Holyhead .	8 A. M.	29.55	441	8.
	Plymouth.	8 A. M.	29.55	45	S.
	Holyhead .	8 A. M.	29.50	47	N. E.
April 10.	Plymouth.	8 A. M.	29.50	481	E.
April 11.	Holymad .	8 A. M.	29.55	47	N.E.
April 11.	Prymouth .	8 A. M.	29,56	48	E.
April 12.	Holybead .	8 A. M.	29.70	441	N.E.
April 12.	Plymouth .	8 A. M.	29.65	50	N.W.
April 13.	Ho y tread .	8 A. M.	29.96	42	E.
	Ply mouth.		29.95	47	E.
	Helybead .		29.90	46	S.W.
April 14.	Plymouth.	S A. M.	29.95	46	E.

CUBA.

THE BATE OF GOLD PREMIUM TO BE FIXED DAILY BY A GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE.

HAVANA, April 14, 1877. A decree has been issued ordering the daily sale of gold entering the Treasury, a a premium against paper money, to be daily fixed by a committee nomi-

nated by the government. Contributions from those parts of the island where almost no paper is circulating will henceforth be pay-able in paper. This decree is expected to produce a better circulation and distribution of gold over the island and prevent fluctuations of paper. Gold is rap-dit declining.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY.

HE ASKS THE PRAYERS OF THE PAITHFUL FOR GOD'S BLESSING ON HIS TEIP TO EUROPE FOR HIS HEALTH.

BALTIMORE, April 14, 1877. The Catholic Mirror this week contains a circular of Archbishop Bayley, dated Easter Monday, 1877, and addressed to the clergy and lany of the archdiocese Baltimore, in regard to his departure for ope. The Archbishop says:-"After having butled against my sickness the whole winter without much improvement, I have determined, by the advice much improvement, I have determined, by the advice of my physicians, to try a voyage across the ocean, it is very much against my own will. Every one who leaves home drags a lengthening chain an or him; but this is especially the case with a bishop when compelled to leave his dioceso, where he has so many duties and responsibilities. I need not say to you how great a trial it is to me to be obliged to abstain from active duty. If it piease God to restore my health I will come back as soon as possible; meanwhile I commend myself to the prayers of the reverend clerky, the religious communities and the faithful people of my diocese."

THE VIENNA COMET.

POUGHERERSIE, N. Y., April 14, 1877. The relations between the Porte and Montenegro | He subsequently attacked the correspondent of the | Pegasus.

A General Belief That France Will Be Drawn Into War.

BISMARCK'S IRRITATING POWER.

The Kind of American Minister the "Colony" Wants.

TALLEYRAND'S CONVERSION.

Oakey Hall in Paris-An American Honored.

Gound Plagiarizing—Operatic Jottings-Art and Pashion.

> [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] HERALD BUREAU, 61 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, )
> PARIS, April 14, 1877.

The public mind is excited to the highest pitch concerning the crisis on the Eastern question. The funds are tumbling on the Bourse and the timid trembling, but all are preparing themselves for a general European convulsion. The belief is universal that France, in spite of all her desires to the contrary, will be drawn into the vast war conflict which is now preparing on the European stage, the curtain of which, in the nervous language of Victor Hugo, is "trembling before its rise." It is curious and instructive to note how the French take the warlike possibility of the situation as applied to France. As the conflict to come was viewed a few weeks ago-indeed, not a fortnight back-there was a general exchange of comforting assurances that France could exempt berself from participation, and even profit materially by holding aloof. There is really no good ground for changing this view; but where a house takes fire at night and the flames stand ont menacingly against the dark sky, the people in the neighboring houses are not likely to think the chances of their houses escaping as great as if they were talking on the matter to an insurance agent. and the fire next door only supposititious. Under the cynicism of the Prench character, as developed in the more cultured classes, there is a deep layer of passion, and a stroll along the boulevards this afternoon disclosed more earnest faces than have been seen here since the battles of Woerth and Gravelotte gave the first rude shock to the easy air of confidence which M. Ollivier with his "light heart" speech had inspired.

A TERRIBLE LESSON

We have had more sad and terrible days in Paris since, but the first breath of the chance of war today has the same effect as the first reverses of the disastrous campaign of 1870. Not that the fanfare has lost its effect, not that the dream of the revanche is nursed in the brain less assiduously, but the rude lesson that France has learned of her shortcomings gives Frenchmen pause. The spectre of Germany at her gates will always remain a ter rible one for France. When Bismarck's retirement is nervously grasped as something boding ill to the nation whose humiliation he brought about, it shows that the dread of a recurrence of Sedan has not been removed by the magnificent scheme of army reconstruction of which the country saw the first fruits last autumn. To do anything effective against a great foreign Power, France needs more

THE POSSIBILITIES.

line to-day, "what Russia has done to Turkey, hu-Our statesmen have been very zealous to prevent all that Germany could complain of as a menace; but as Russia played with Turkey, always finding means to keep the latter in a condition of perpetual endeavor to meet impossible requirements, so Bismarck, or his puppets, can irritate France until war would be a relief, no matter what the consequences might be."

"But in a general European confiagration France would not be left alone," I suggested.

"That the future must determine; but, sacre bleu! handed. Enjin," he added, gayly, "the Prussians

To allay all this troubled speculation the Moniteur announces that France will remain inflexibly neutral.

The defiant attitude of Turkey is explained in private letters from Constantinople. The Ottomans are rendered confident by assurances that Poland, the Crimea, the Caucasus, Persia and even India will furnish moral and material aid against Russia in the course of the impending war.

A TALLEYRAND INDEED.

publicanism frets all his monarchical friends, who forget the traditional policy of the Talleyrand family. The legitimist journals muliciously suggest that it is because the Marquis has an American wife; but they had better be careful, for the Marman and a dead shot. The critics need not go so far as America. The course of the famous Bishop, ical diplomat, whose sayings are the gospel of con-

WANTED--A PLUTOCRAT.

The Americans here are anxious to know who will be the successor of Minister Washburne. What they want, above all things, is a man rich enough to dine and wine the colony,

The Czar has conferred on Mr. G. R. Champney, of Boston, the order of St. Stanislaus, in testimony in dies, coinage and gun work. These improvements involve an immense revolution in all existminting arrangements useless. The patents for these improvements have been sold to Austria, Germany, Italy and Belgium.

OAKEY HALL IN PARIS.

It was rumered yesterday that ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall had been seen in Paris. He is not spoken of as being particularly depressed in appearance. On the contrary, he is said to have recovered his good spirits, and is only reserved in manner when addressed by his own name, which

ALBANI'S BENEFIT.

Tuesday last was a bumper, the receipts being the largest of the season. The engagement on the whole has not been profitable; the average nightly receipts were \$1,000, while the expenses were \$1,500. GOUNOD'S PLAGIARISM.

The musicians are down upon Connod's latest opera, "Cinq Mars," and accuse him of wholesale plagiarism. The minuet in the second act is a literal transcript of Mozart's in "Don Giovanni," The dance music bears a close resemblance to the sallors' chorus in "Paul et Virginie." The fanfare in the third act is identical with that in Mehul's opera comique, "Jeune Henri." Some portions of the instrumentation are superb, and others mediocre.

MASSENET'S OPERA. M. Massenet's new opera, "Le Roi de Lahore," it

is definitely fixed, will have its first public presentation on the 20th inst.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

Mme. Frezzoloni sang at her own concert the other night. Aias! her voice was only a mere thread of the beautiful organ which once delighted the musical world.

Miss Laura Harris makes her début on Tuesday at the Italiens.

Stanfield's début was a fallure. ART SALES.

Sales of art collections are now the rage here People are going crazy over pictures and old tapestry. Fortunes are given for old stuffs which would not get house room in America.

- DEBASED LITERARY TASTES. In literature there is nothing new. The only books read here at present, now that Lent is ever. are those offsprings of a debased taste and morbid pruriency, "La Fille Elisa" and "L'Assomoir."

FASHION VAGARIES.

A new fibre made out of spun glass is now being woven into dress tissues. If it is perilous to live in glass houses, under certain circumstances, how must it be to go about in glass petticoats?

The sailor's collar is now worn by ladies as low as the middle of the back. It would be a great improvement to take in a reef or two of canvas, but nobody is bold enough to suggest it.

A branch of the orange tree laden with green fruit is the latest decoration for ladies. It is a prettier and more hopeful emblem than the green wil-

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

The following Americans have registered during the week at the Paris Bureau of the HERALD:-Mr. Dean Richmond, New York. Mr. J. W. Forsyth, New York,

Mr. Henry Pilden, Providence, R. I.

Mr. E. Chittenden, Denver, Col.

Mrs. Johns, New York.

STEAMER BURNED AT SEA THREE PASSENGERS AND EIGHTEEN OF THE CREW SUPPOSED TO BE LOST-NAMES OF

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 14, 1877. The steamship Leo, from this port for Nassau on the 12th inst., was destroyed by fire at three o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., during a heavy

southeast gale, eighty miles south of Tybee and thirty miles off shore. The only passengers were :-The two Misses Farrington, of Nassau, and

They are all missing. OF THE CREW.

the following embarked in lifeboats and are als supposed to be lost :-P. McDonnell, chief engineer-

Mr. Pappendick, of New York.

Thomas F. Hennessy, carpenter, James McLaughlin, oiler.

Daniel Regan. Christopher Lee, fireman. Patrick McGough, fireman.

Samuel Hurst, seaman. James Nurry, seaman.

Ann Brown, stewartle W. Mitchell, cook.

Richard Gething. Plats Johnson.

Robert Gibson. Henry O'Keefc.

> John Savage. SAVED.

The rest of the crew and officers, numbering thirteen, were taken from a life raft at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 13th by the Russian bark Hoppet, Captain Fredricksen, from London for Bull River.

Those rescued were brought to this city from the bark Hoppet, off Tybee, by the pilot boat Neca.

The Leo was a wooden propeller of 990 tons burden, built by Poillon Brothers, in this city, in 1865, and owned by Murray, Ferris & Co., of New York, classed A1.

ANTI-MORMON DEMONSTRATION.

BIGAMY AND THE KINDRED VICES OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS ATTACKED IN BRIGHAM'S CAPITAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] St. LAKE, Utab, April 14, 1877.

A liberal meeting was held in this city this evening to express the sentiments of the non-Mormon popula tion in regard to legislation needed from Congress. A large and enthusiastic assembly was attendance, and able and argumentative speeches were delivered urging the necessity for the passage of a law to reform the electoral system so that a tree ballot may be placed in the hands of the people; also to provide for reform in the jury sysmen when the jury list is exhausted. It was shown that great injustice is inflicted upon legal wives by the abolition of the right of dower. Speakers alluded to the fact that the Mountain Meadows massacre occurred twenty years ago and that until 1874 the Probate Courts exercised criminal jurisdiction, but through the Mormon courts and Mormon administra

through the Mormon courts and Mormon administrators of law had full power to punish the criminals, not until Lee was convicted by a Gentile court was any participant in that benous crime brought to justice.

Resolutions were also adopted as follows:—
That bigamy and polygamy is increasing in this Territory, and calls for the exclusion from all public positions of troit or trust, and from the jury box, of those practicing the same.

That as no legislation exists in relation to marriage, logislation is asked from Congress defining the obligations in a seed from Congress defining the obligations in regard to marriage relations; also giving the wife right of dower in her husband's estate, of which she is now deprived by the laws of Utal.

That the Mormon presimood has beaugurated marked ballots to control the votes of their people, and that secret bailot is asked for.

That as long as Utah is controlled by the Mormon pricethood, protest is entered against its admission as a State.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, April 14, 1877.

Lieutenant Commander Charles S. Cotton is ordered to examination for promotion. Lieutenant Commander Fel x McCurtey is ordered to duty as executive officer of the receiving ship Franklin, at Nortolk, Va. Pay-The benefit of Mile. Albani at the Italiens on | master Woodhull is ordered to duty as naval store | st. N. T.

keeper at Nagasaki, Japan. Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson is ordered to duty in the office of the Paymaster at the Navy Yard at League Island, Pa. Lieutenant Horace Elmer is detached from the receiv-ing ship Franklin and placed on waiting orders. Lieu-tenant Commander William B. Huff is ordered to duty as a member of the Navai Board of Inspectors. Lieu-tenant H. E. Nichols is detached from the Coast Sur-vey office and ordered to the Dispatch as executive office.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, is at the Fifth Avenue. Senator James F. Starbuck, of Water. town, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan. Congressman George W. Hazelton, of Milwaukee, is at the St. Nicholas. Major Montizambert, of Quebec, is at the Bre-voort. Ex-Attorney General Daniel Pratt and Thomas B. Fitch, of Syracuse, are at the Windsor. Captain Kennedy, of the steamship Germanic, is at the New York. Major Junius W. MacMurray, United States

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